

USAID/BENIN

Results Review and Resource Request (R4)

31 MARCH 2000

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FROM: Thomas Park, Director

SUBJECT: Transmittal Memo

DATE: March 31, 2000

The biggest story in West Africa this year was the successful transition of power in Senegal through the conduct of fair, transparent and free presidential elections. Benin has already done this twice before. In March of 2001, presidential elections are scheduled and it could well happen a third time.

This year marks the end of a remarkable decade in Benin's history. During this decade, the country has put in place democratic institutions that effectively check and balance each other- not perfectly, but effectively. Not only has there been peace and stability throughout the decade, there has been a deep and broad consensus on the strategic directions of economic and political reform. The armed forces, a destabilizing factor in the decades of the 60's and 70's, are committed to their proper role in the barracks. The press is free and human rights are protected. Not surprisingly, given this extremely favorable policy environment and political context, there has been sustained economic growth and development. Economic growth rates have averaged a little under 5% since 1994 while the inflation rate has been stabilized at about 3%. It is no wonder that the country is increasingly being seen as a democratic laboratory and a model for the rest of Africa. The challenge facing Benin is to translate its remarkable democratization progress into governance improvements. What is happening in Benin amounts to a major success story, for which the U.S. Government can take some credit. Were the country to fail, it would represent a setback for U.S. foreign policy in Africa.

At the sector level of our program, last year was full of important accomplishments. Some of the highlights were the:

- distribution of textbooks and workbooks to every first grade such that norm of one textbook per two students was reached;
- training of 9,000 teachers and school directors in the new pedagogy;
- opening of Songhai's two new technical training centers in the north of the country;
- 65% increase in the sale of condoms, reaching a total of over 6 million last year;
- sale of 36,000 cycles of oral contraceptives, exceeding the target by 42%;
- registration of depo-provera, which will be marketed in a few months;
- sale of 452 treadle pumps through the private sector, generating an increase in yearly income on average of \$715 per gardener;
- introduction of the single ballot for the legislative elections, a first for francophone Africa;
- definition of criteria for political party creation.

But this list of accomplishments does not really do justice to our program. In the education sector we have put together an outstandingly competent group of U.S. PVOs and contractors who work wonderfully well together to improve primary education, through the Ministry of Education. The difference between what we have accomplished in primary education and that

by another donor charged with helping to improve secondary education is night and day. In primary education, despite the issues described in the report, change is evident everywhere. In fact, the concern now is that the relative rates of progress have gotten out of balance to the extent that the new cohort of students leaving primary school will enter a secondary school system that is not prepared to receive them.

The importance of what the Songhai Center does cannot be overstated. It is much more than an agrobiological research and training center. It is a place where young African farmers learn how to live productive lives and to take responsibility for their own future. It is a center of excellence. It is a center of change. It is a center of hope.

In the health sector, our strategic approach to improve family health that takes into account a structurally deficient Ministry of Health in Cotonou has begun to pay off. We have made accessible a wide range of affordable health products (condoms, orals, rehydration salts, and impregnated bednets), as well as information on how to use them, through our rapidly expanding social marketing program. This year, for example, we had planned to sell 400,000 condoms a month. The actual amounts were 600,000 a month. To improve public health service delivery, our approach is to assist directly the regional health system in Borgou, one of the northern departments. That approach also is beginning to pay off. That department's capacity to assess and monitor the quality of health services, the first step to improving them, has been strengthened significantly.

In the governance sector, our lightweight-funded program (about \$1.5million a year managed through a team of four and a secretary) has had a heavyweight policy reform impact. Through the quality of the team's relationships and the strength of its arguments, the GOB was persuaded to adopt the single ballot in last year's legislative elections. The rest of francophone Africa took note of this successful first time experience. To address the problem of political party proliferation in Benin (about 120 at last count), the team's contacts with key civil society groups has begun a process to build consensus around a set of criteria that we expect will lead to a law that will regularize the creation of political parties. Through our support to Transparency International/Benin, we are helping to institutionalize the struggle against corruption.

Issues.

- A. Pipeline.** The size of our pipeline, as noted in last year's report, continues to be an issue. We have taken and are continuing to take steps to reduce our pipeline. These measures can be found in Part III of this report. Beginning FY1999, our total expenditures were substantially larger than our obligations, thus making a nice dent in the pipeline. We expect this trend to continue through FY2002, when we expect our pipeline to be one quarter the size it is now.

Staffing and Workload concerns. We were asked recently to drop one USDH from our staff. We have done this. We think we can accommodate the reduction within our existing staffing pattern without asking for a revision in our CSP. If we take further hits in staffing or funding, we will have no choice but to downwardly revise our planned results accordingly. Please keep in mind that USAID/Benin continues to have twinning responsibilities as the accounting station for Togo, Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe. We expect to hire an education

TAACS and a senior HIV/AIDS prevention technical adviser in FY 2000, both of whom will have key management roles in the basic education and family health strategic objective programs.

Management Contract: While we do not anticipate any substantive changes to our management contract, we may request an extension of the termination date, if required, in order to accommodate new strategic objective activities which will terminate in FY 2005. We are making changes in our Mission Performance Monitoring Plan, including the review, refinement and possible changes in indicators which we do not expect to affect our planned intermediate results nor require a change in our management contract.

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- 2: Strategic Frameworks

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABPF	Beninese Association for Family Health
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau Office of Sustainable Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIM	AIDS Impact Model
AIMI	Africa Integrated Malaria Initiative
ATI	Appropriate Technology International
ATLAS	African Training Leadership for Advanced Skills
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BHR/PVC	Bureau of Humanitarian Response/Private and Voluntary Cooperation
BINGOS	Benin Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations Strengthening
CAP	Certificat d'Aptitude Pédagogique (<i>Primary School Teaching Certificate</i>)
CEP	Certificate d'Etudes Primaires (<i>Primary School Leaving certificate</i>)
CIMEP	Community Involvement in the Management of Environmental Pollution
CLEF	Children's Learning and Equity Foundations
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CYP	Couple Years Protection
DDE	Direction Départementale de l'Enseignement (<i>Regional Directorate of Education</i>)
DG	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ETS	Expenditure Tracking System
EU	European Union
FHA/WCA	Family Health and AIDS/West and Central Africa program
FP	Family Planning
FPLM	Family Planning Logistics Management
FSN	Foreign Service National
FQL	Fundamental Quality Level
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GLOBE	Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment
GOB	Government of Benin
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HPN	Health, Population, and Nutrition
HRDA	Human Resource Development Assistance
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self Help
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IR	Intermediate Result
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
JHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health
MCDI	Medical Care Development International
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOE	Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health

MPP	Mission Performance Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	Non Project Assistance
NPP	National Population Policy
OE	Operating Expense
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PDGG	Participatory Development and Good Governance
PENGOP	Primary Education NGO Project
P.L.480	U.S. Government food aid program
PNLS	Programme de Lutte Contre le SIDA (<i>National AIDS Control Program</i>)
POLICY	Policy Project of USAID Global Bureau, Center for Population, Health and Nutrition
PRIME	Primary Providers' Education and Training in Reproductive Health
PROSAF	Programme Intégré de Santé Familiale
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Resources Review and Resources Request
R & R	Results and Resources
ROBS	Réseau des ONG Béninoises de Santé (<i>Beninese Health NGO Network</i>)
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Grant Agreement
SPIA	Strategic Plan for International Affairs
SPO	Special Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TA	Technical Assistance
TMG	The Mitchell Group
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
URC	University Research Corporation
USPVO	United States Private Voluntary Organization
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WCA	West and Central Africa
WHO	World Health Organization

PART I

OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

A. Benin Mission Performance Plan and Agency Goals. USAID/Benin's strategy, comprised of two strategic objectives and one special objective, is in full accordance with the U.S. Strategic Plan for International Affairs (SPIA), the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) for Benin and USAID agency goals. These support economic development, democracy, human capacity, and world population and human health, and are described in Part II.

USAID/Benin's strategic objectives (SO) and special objective (SpO) are:

- SO 1: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education that prepares them for productive roles in society;
- SO 2: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures within a supportive policy environment; and
- SpO: Improved governance and reinforced democracy.

The program supports achievement of USAID: (1) Goal 3, "Human Capacity built through education and training" and Objective No. 3.1, "Access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, expanded;" (2) Goal 4: "World population stabilized and human health protected;" and (3) Goal 1: "Strengthened democracy and good governance" and its objectives of more genuine and competitive political processes; increased development of politically active civil society; and, more transparent and accountable government institutions."

B. Summary Progress in Implementing the Country Strategic Plan: Overall the program has achieved dramatic results, although we face continuing challenges in key areas.

The education reform program is progressing successfully from its initial pilot stage to replication throughout the country, resulting in significant improvements in classroom instruction and learning. The most impressive gain was the development, production and distribution of textbooks and workbooks, based on the new curriculum. In just one year, every first grade student (400,000) received textbooks and other learning materials. In addition, 9,000 teachers were trained in a new pedagogy and how to use it. The Ministry of Education (MOE) would not have been able to make this dramatic gain without the direct support of our education program. The number of primary school parent associations participating in school management issues more than quadrupled. Despite these significant gains, the overall class repetition rate stayed at relatively high levels, caused by the nationwide shortage of teachers and the very high student to teacher ratio. Girls' enrollment presents major challenges, as we seek more varied approaches to obtain higher level enrollment.

The start up of the SO's cornerstone integrated family health program in the Borgou region, PROSAF, means the SO2 program is now fully operational. In addition, our social marketing program was expanded, resulting in impressive increases in the sales of family health products, especially condoms and oral contraceptives. Health policy improved appreciably with the development and dissemination of family health norms, policies and standards; increased public and government awareness of HIV/AIDS; and the official adoption of a policy concerning the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses.

We exceeded our targets for the democracy and governance program, highlighted by Benin's adoption of the single ballot, the first in francophone Africa, which contributed to reduction of electoral fraud and successful legislative elections in 1999. We are steadily improving the capacity of non-governmental organizations to operate transparently, thus increasing their credibility as effective instruments for community advocacy and change. Local level private sector activities are expanding, as we are seeing a resurgence of home gardening and palm oil production and processing through the introduction of small-scale irrigation treadle pumps and oil palm presses through our support. As communities become more integrated into the local economy and increase their revenues and tax base, a strong foundation is forming for effective decentralized local government and development.

C. Country Factors Influencing Progress: Benin continues to make steady progress in achieving the objectives of the National Conference of 1990, which was commemorated this year and which remains the reference point for political and economic reform. Adherence to a democratic, constitutional government is stronger than ever. Benin, however, has not been able to translate its impressive democratic gains into equally impressive governance gains. Although a desire to change is clear, inefficient public administration, lack of accountability and transparency, and pervasive rent-seeking behavior all adversely affect absorptive capacity, economic growth and development. Government decentralization, a key approach to improving governance and the provision of public services, has been delayed due to constitutional issues, which were resolved in March 2000, with the Constitutional Court's approval of the law to authorize local municipal elections. Although our governance targets have been met, the full impact of our overall program will be realized only when systemic governance constraints are resolved.

D. Significant Changes: In the education sector, the MOE is preparing a new education law that will expand primary education to include grades seven through nine and define the role of communities in a decentralized education system. With the passing of this bill, we anticipate a request from the GOB to respond to this new concept.

The health program will undergo some major changes over the next few years, as a new bilateral HIV/AIDS activity will start and six or seven field support activities will be phased out. Program resources will be targeted carefully. Starting in FY2001, the combination of the new HIV activity, PROSAF and the AIDSMARK social-marketing activity will consume the bulk of the SO's budget. Another major change is that we have begun playing a far more active and important role in national level health policy reform, a trend that we expect will continue. As a result of these program changes, the SO2 performance monitoring plan has been revisited. Baseline data and targets are being established that have allowed us to provide more detailed reporting this year. Due to the nature of SO activities, data on all indicators cannot be collected and reported on an annual basis. This year, the data tables are related to product sales (a proxy for the use of family health products), access to products (sales points), access to integrated services and the policy environment. In next year's R4, we expect to maintain the indicators related to sales of family health products and access to products and services, while adding an indicator on quality of services.

Our assessment of our Democracy/Governance program, aided by the GPRA Audit of the program and the analyses of our partners, resulted in revisions to three performance indicators related to NGO-strengthening, auditing of public accounts, and local private initiatives. We believe that these revisions will provide more accurate measurement of improvements in NGO capacity, audit performance, and access to micro credit for poor populations. These changes are described in the Democracy/Governance Performance Data Tables. We are gearing up to play a greater role in facilitating decentralization, which we believe will greatly influence the performance of our program. Decentralization will give local communities the opportunity to influence decisions on and assume more responsibility for education and health services.

E. Overall Prospects for Progress: We expect continued progress towards our planned targets and objectives, as we address issues related to the low GOB absorptive capacity, girls' enrollment, and the inadequate allocation of primary school teachers. As the GOB is confronted by increased public pressure to address corruption, poor utilization of public services and lack of accountability and transparency, we expect its commitment to improved governance to be more clearly demonstrated. However, the resolution of many of the public sector constraints, that will enable a full impact of our program, will depend on whether the Government succeeds in reforming the public sector. Public sector reform is one of the targets agreed to under the structural adjustment program.

Government decentralization has the potential to have a major impact on development as well as governance objectives. Local governments will take on a major role in planning and meeting local development objectives, with the participation of local communities. This is directly related to our planned result of improved local environment for decentralized community initiatives. In the health area, the creation of functional health districts will facilitate the SO2 program objective of increasing access to services. The establishment of local health committees, which can work with local administrations to identify community health priorities and manage resources, would help ensure that communities play a more active role in making decisions regarding their own health care. This is key to achieving an improved health policy environment. In education, communities will gain responsibility for the construction of schools and the promotion of youth activities, influence financial and human resource decisions, and take part in school management decisions, such as related to teacher performance. These changes can help to increase access to basic education and quality of school instruction and learning.

As Benin may become eligible for debt reduction under the Highly Indebted Development Countries Initiative, we expect GOB to more vigilantly track its own performance towards economic development and poverty reduction goals. The Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PRSP), a requirement for participation in the debt reduction program, will replace the World Bank/International Monetary Fund (WB/IMF) Policy Framework Paper, the historic basis for WB/IMF aid disbursements. Benin is planning to develop its PRSP, using as a base its own "Minimum Social Commun" plan, which defines the current poverty reduction program. The GOB has modified its budget preparation process to track expenditures by performance targets and benchmarks. It is presumed that this plan will clearly articulate the GOB's development objectives and resource utilization targets. We will continue to track the GOB's performance and expenditures towards their development objectives as they relate to the USAID/Benin program.

PART II

USAID/BENIN

Strategic Objective Name: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education, which prepares them for productive roles in society, **680-001-01**

Self-Assessment: On track. Overall, the basic education program is on track. Particularly dramatic were achievements in improving the quality of educational materials and instruction, such as the production and distribution of textbooks and workbooks in 4,500 schools along with a vast teacher-training program in the new pedagogy. Although girls' school enrollment is progressing slowly, the program exceeded its targets in overall student enrollment. The program met its targets to increase community involvement in the education system; to improve the school sanitary environment; and to provide technical skills training to primary school dropouts.

Summary: The program supports Agency objective, "Human capacity built through education and training." It aids the MPP goal of economic development to "contribute to the achievement of a strengthened human resource base, specifically through equitable access to primary education, technical training, and other programs." The Mission works with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and grantees and contractors to achieve five intermediate results (IRs): (1) Improved key pedagogical systems and inputs for delivery of a quality basic education; (2) Increased Equity of Access to primary schools; (3) Maintained adequate financing for primary education; (4) Increased civil and government participation in basic education; and (5) Improved institutional capacity for educational planning, management and accountability. The ultimate customers are 800,000 primary school students nationwide.

Key Results: The quality of primary education instruction and learning continued to improve through the expansion of the education reform program. For the new curriculum, the ratio of one textbook per two students and one workbook for each student was met for first grade as of the 1998-1999 school year. The overall enrollment rate increased from 76% in 1998 to 77% in 1999, exceeding its target by 4 percentage points. (See Table 1 to clarify.) Student instruction is improving, as evidenced by an 82% pass rate for students using the new curriculum, exceeding its target by 7 percentage points. Although progress on the primary school leaving exam based on the traditional curriculum and girls' enrollment has been slightly slower than expected, there was an increase from 67% in 1998 to 69% in 1999 in the pass rate and 1% increase in girls' enrollment.

Performance and Prospect: USAID/Benin is the primary supporter of the basic education system. Our efforts to improve educational quality through the provision of key pedagogical classroom materials and teacher training, greater parent associations' involvement in local schools, and the improvement of the school sanitary environment, largely contributed to progress in gross enrollment and pass rates. The number of parent associations playing an active role in their schools has increased from around 200 to 1,000. Performance in girls' enrollment, the school repetition and dropout rates and the passing rate for the old curriculum is below expectation. Insufficient resource allocation and utilization by MOE has been a constraint as it negatively affects the availability of teachers, which compounds the problems of school access and quality of instruction and learning. We will work with MOE to improve the allocation, management and disbursement of education resources. Through the planned new decentralization activity, under our democracy/governance program, we will help to improve community management of and access to basic education through local governance. A cut in the education program budget would result in slower gains in our objectives.

IR 1: Improved key pedagogical systems and inputs for delivery of quality basic education: We continued to assist MOE to meet its education quality standards (FQL priority norms) to improve the quality of classroom instruction and learning. The MOE with our support is moving the basic education reform program from the experimental stage to progressive expansion throughout the country. Through technical assistance from The Mitchell Group that we fund, the primary education curriculum has been improved. New textbooks have been developed and produced, and 9,000 teachers and school directors have been trained in participatory teaching and learning methods and in the utilization of the new curriculum, a dramatic accomplishment in just one year. Improved pedagogical systems and inputs are now in place for the first grade in 4,500 primary schools. For the first grade the FQL norm of one book per two children has been met. IFESH has trained almost 6,000 teachers and 1,200 directors in educational management, a more interactive child-centered pedagogy, and is strengthening the teacher support network in order to improve the quality of instruction. The school leaving exam pass rate for the traditional curriculum did not reach the expected target, recovering only 2 percent from a 3 percent decrease from 1997 to 1998, the reasons for which we will investigate in FY 2000. The pass rate for the new curriculum dropped from 93% in 1998 to 82% in 1999 in the experimental schools. The reason for this drop is also not well understood, although frequent strikes during the 1998-1999 school year may have contributed. In collaboration with the MOE, we will conduct a study to isolate the key factors to this problem.

Impressive progress has been made by Songhai Centre, which increased technical skills training for primary school leavers and drop outs through the construction and start-up of two new training centers. During 1999, around 400 students received short-term training while 200 received long-term training. Songhai students have developed technical and entrepreneurial skills, adapted to local production practices and resources, and are utilizing these skills in their local communities through the establishment of agro-enterprises and farms. The impact of the Songhai program clearly shows how students can be prepared for productive lives.

Last year we reported on both student repetition and dropout rates. During this reporting period, we have focused on the repetition rate which, taken separately, can show progress towards an improved education system. For the latest data available from 1998, the repetition rate remained the same as in 1997 (26%). This situation has resulted primarily from a nationwide shortage of teachers, a high student to teacher ratio (often over 100 to one), and the lack of adequate pedagogical materials in regions where the education reform program had not reached in 1999. Also, in certain regions, school children devote part of their school time to agricultural work and or trade. While unable to address the issue of part-time attendance, we will develop with MOE a system to adequately allocate teachers and to encourage them to serve in remote areas. We will continue progressive expansion of the reform program to cover all six grades, adding one grade per year and ensuring the FQL norms in pedagogical materials, sanitation, and quality of classroom instruction and learning. About 800 schools will receive latrines and clean water facilities. School districts will be strengthened so they can fully participate in the improvement of the education system in the new context of decentralization. We will work with 2,000 parents associations, covering nearly 50% of all the primary schools and the national and regional parents associations to increase their participation in ensuring quality education.

Through the Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program, operating in 75 schools (up from 60 in 1998), children continue to develop important analytical skills while learning about their environment. The sanitary environment, also related to the FQL norms, has been improved in 380 primary schools with more than 550 facilities for latrines and safe water access, through the efforts of MCDI. The reform education measures appear to be having a positive impact on student learning. School children in Parakou are requesting opportunities to do research and draw their own conclusions rather than the teacher providing the answers for them. There are cases of children insisting on sanitary handling of food and on washing their hands frequently, even though there may be at times a shortage of drinking water.

IR 2: Increased equity of access to primary schools: Girl's enrollment increased from 60% in 1998 to 61% in 1999. World Education's awareness raising activities on the benefits of sending girls to school, conducted by parents associations, in addition to their construction of 20 school buildings, and our support for a Peace Corps girls mentoring activity contributed to this increase in enrollment. However, we did not meet the planned target of 62%. Our approach to focus on the Network for Promoting Girls' Education did not pay off, as the Network spent the whole year addressing issues relating to its legal status and was unable to implement community activities to encourage and facilitate girls' enrollment. As we seek a more varied approach to increasing girls' enrollment, we are working with MOE to resolve these establishment issues and to focus the network's efforts squarely on obtaining girl's enrollment objectives. A wide enrollment gap still exists between girls and boys, 61% and 91%. Given the planned targets, achieving parity remains an issue. The MOE made a significant effort to address this issue in 2000 by allocating additional funds to schools to cover the funding gap caused by the 1995 decision, as a result of our policy dialogue with MOE, to exonerate girls from paying school fees. We will continue promoting girls' education through the national network, through direct grants to NGOs, and the Peace Corps, and start focusing on girls' retention in addition to enrollment.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: We plan to revise our targets for gross enrollment and maintain or increase the target for boys in line with the current status of boys/girls enrollment. We will work with MOE and other donors to ensure that students who pass the primary school leaving exam under the new curriculum experience a smooth transition to secondary school.

Other donor programs: The World Bank contributes to education quality through the financing of pedagogical materials and in-service teacher training. UNICEF supports girl's education through community awareness campaigns. Japan, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank and the European Union's school construction programs contribute to increasing school access. France provides assistance in secondary and higher education.

Major contractors and grantees: The Mitchell Group provides technical assistance to MOE to implement the primary education reform program. World Education implements the parents association-strengthening program. Medical Care Development International (MCDI) provides health education in primary schools. IFESH provides in-service training and pedagogical support to teachers. Songhai Centre implements the technical skills training program.

Performance Data Table 1

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: More children receive, on an equitable basis a basic education which prepares them for productive roles in society APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education that prepares them for productive roles in society.			
INDICATOR: Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: MOE Statistical Table INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of children in school divided by the total number of children between the ages of six and eleven, expressed as percent. COMMENTS: Planned targets will be increased during the next reporting period to reflect the current situation.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		73
	1998	72	76
	1999	73	77
	2000	75	
	2001	77	
	2002	78	
	2003	78	

Performance Data Table 2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles in society APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education that prepares them for productive roles in society.			
INDICATOR: Primary School Leaving Exam Pass Rate			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: MOE Statistical Table INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of students who take and pass the end-of-cycle primary school exam (CEP exam) COMMENTS: The 1997 data is for the old curriculum. Two different exams will then be organized until the full expansion of the education reform: one based on the new curriculum in about 250 experimental schools and another based on the traditional one in about 4,000 schools. For each year, the first number represents the pass rate based on the improved curriculum and the second is based on the old curriculum. The MOE is still refining its assessment tests for the new curriculum using the feedback gathered from the experimental schools. Larger groups of students will take their exam based on these refined tests over the coming years.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		70(old exam)
	1998	- 68(old)	93(new) 67(old)
	1999	75(new) 70(old)	82(new) 69(old)
	2000	77(new) 72(old)	
	2001	78(new) 74(old)	
	2002	80(new) 75(old)	
	2003	80(new) 80(old)	

Performance Data Table 3

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1			
APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: Improved Key Pedagogical Systems and Inputs for Delivery of a Quality Basic Education			
INDICATOR: Primary School repetition rate			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: MOE Statistical Table INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Student repetition rate COMMENTS: The student repetition rate is the average repetition rate per grade. Data for the 1998-1999 school year will only be available at the end of the current school year.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		26
	1998	25	26
	1999	22	
	2000	20	
	2001	17	
	2002	15	

Performance Data Table 4

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles in society APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: Increased Equity of Access to Primary Schools			
INDICATOR: Gross Enrollment Rate for girls and boys and the percent girl/total			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: MOE Statistical Table INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of children in school compared to the total number of children between the ages of 6 and 11. COMMENTS: For each year, the first number is the GER for girls and the second is the GER for boys. Below the two GERs is the percent of girls as total gross enrollment. Despite the advances in increasing girl's enrollment, a wide enrollment gap still exists between girls and boys so that the target of 78% for girls and boys by 2002 cannot be achieved. We plan to revise these targets to reflect the current situation.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		53:83(Girls: Boys) 37.2
	1998	60:78(G:B) 43.5	60:91(G:B) 38.3
	1999	62:78(G:B) 43.5	61:91(G:B) 38.4
	2000	70:78(G:B) 45.0	
	2001	75:78(G:B) 48.0	
	2002	78:78(G:B) 50.0	

USAID/BENIN

Strategic Objective Name: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive Policy Environment, **680-002-01**

Mission Self-Assessment: On track. The Mission's bilateral integrated family health activity, PROSAF, and the AIDSMark field support-financed social marketing activity both began in FY99, representing over 50% of program resources. In FY99, progress was made in the establishment of key policies related to family health and the integrated management of childhood illnesses and successful advocacy efforts raised national awareness of HIV. Impressive sales of socially-marketed oral contraceptives signaled that women will buy modern contraceptives when they have access to them, and that Benin's contraception use rate of less than 4% will increase with more access to a range of contraceptives.

Summary: This Strategic Objective is linked to Agency Objective 4: World's population stabilized and human health protected, and to the MPP goal to improve health and health services. Four intermediate results will be achieved: improved policy environment; increased access to family health services and products; improved quality of health management systems and services; and increased demand for, and practices supporting use of, family health services, products and prevention measures. Family health includes family planning, maternal/child health, and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS. Activities are targeted in the Borgou Region in northern Benin, and supplemented by key national interventions with the Ministry of Health (MOH). Direct program beneficiaries are children up to age five, women of childbearing age, and groups at risk of being infected with HIV and other STIs.

In FY99, USAID/Benin used Development Assistance (DA) funds for the development and dissemination of norms, standards and protocols for family health; social marketing of family planning products; and the procurement of contraceptives. The Child Survival and Disease (CSD) account was used to finance the promotion of micro-nutrient supplementation; malaria prevention activities; HIV/AIDS advocacy; social marketing of condoms, oral rehydration salts and insecticide-treated bednets; and an environmental health activity for diarrheal disease prevention.

Key Results: Sales of key family health products increased considerably through the AIDSMark activity, implemented by Population Services International (PSI). A proxy measure for product use in years when data on use is not available, these figures indicate a significant surge in use of condoms and pills, critical for our HIV prevention and family planning efforts. Condom sales reached 6,246,717 in 1999, up 65% from 1998. In 1999, PSI achieved condom sales of one per capita in only six of the countries where they work, including Benin. In addition, they sold 36,120 cycles of oral contraceptives, exceeding the target by 42%. The injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, was recently registered, and will be added to the AIDSMark product mix this year, thereby increasing the range of contraceptive options. Sales of mosquito nets and re-treatment kits fell short of targets due to a delay in the national launch of these products. The number of sales points distributing AIDSMark products also grew considerably in FY99 with 1,419 new points added for condoms, bringing the total to over 6,900. Oral contraceptives are available in all pharmacies and many pharmaceutical outlets. More people now have access to affordable products to protect themselves against STIs and to plan their families.

Performance and Prospects: PROSAF's critical first year of operation focused on data collection and establishing relationships with other development partners. A participatory assessment of the health system in the Borgou Region provided baseline data for USAID's indicators related to quality of care and access to services required for the Performance Monitoring Plan, which will be finalized mid 2000.

We anticipate more thorough data collection both nationally and in the Borgou in FY 2000. FY1999 achievements in improving the health policy environment will lead to improvements in access and quality of care in FY 2000, when key policies and programs, including a new integrated approach to child health care, family health standards of care and an improved reproductive health curriculum, will be implemented. Should SO2 resources be cut, our ability to pilot implementation of IMCI would be compromised, our ability to play a leadership role in the development of national policy would be at risk, and support for the national NGO network would be significantly reduced.

IR 1: Improved Policy Environment: The policy environment improved significantly in 1999 as a result of progress in HIV/AIDS advocacy; the development and dissemination of standards for family health care; and the adoption of several key priority policies identified in last year's R4. POLICY Project's dissemination of the AIDS Impact Model to decision-makers, opinion leaders and journalists throughout the country raised the profile of the AIDS problem and led to the development of regional HIV/AIDS action plans. Under the auspices of the UNAIDS Theme Group, along with other donors, we carried out a series of advocacy meetings with high-level government officials to raise awareness of the development implications of AIDS. As a result of widespread media coverage, AIDS is now an issue on the national radar screen, although the National AIDS Control Program's budget has not yet increased. We financed PRIME to assist the MOH to develop and disseminate norms, policies and standards for family health services. The application of these standards will lead to improvement in the quality of care and supervision. The national training school for nurse midwives has officially implemented a program of competency-based reproductive health training, with technical assistance from JHPIEGO, which will lead to improved quality of care and access to services. This program success has inspired the national medical school to request technical assistance to improve its own reproductive health curriculum.

We have succeeded in encouraging MOH to adopt a new approach to child health care, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), and to increase the price of ORS. In 1999, following a joint effort by USAID, WHO and UNICEF, the MOH officially adopted IMCI and selected our target intervention zones as the pilot zones for IMCI implementation. As a result of arduous negotiations and unrelenting advocacy efforts by us and UNICEF, the MOH agreed to increase the price of ORS, allowing the social marketing program to begin to recover costs to sustain product supplies.

IR 2: Increased Access to Family Health Services and Products: In addition to increasing distribution points for socially marketed products, we are providing technical assistance to improve the MOH's contraceptive logistics system. This year, the official national manual for contraceptive logistics management was finalized, but training to be financed by the World Bank and UNFPA did not occur due to MOH problems in planning and accessing the funds. We did not invest resources this year to collect indicator data (reported last year) because, without the planned training, no significant change was expected. We are supplementing our reporting on product access with service access data. The PROSAF management assessment ascertained that 88% of the health centers in the Borgou region do not provide integrated services. This assessment led to the identification of a minimum package of integrated services, and a plan for the introduction of the package in all health facilities in Borgou.

Community-based distribution (CBD) of family health products and services improves access to affordable family health products, counseling, and referral services. Our PROSAF, Africare and CRS partners all support CBD agents. In FY2000, PROSAF will collect baseline data in the Borgou on the percentage of the population served by CBD agents offering a minimum package of family health services and products. Based on Africare's CBD experience, we will advocate for the addition of chloroquine, for home treatment of malaria, and oral contraceptives, to make pills available to women

within their own communities. In the past, PSI supported traditional CBD, but it plans to experiment with a new CBD approach: providing market women and kiosk merchants in rural areas who already distribute socially-marketed products with more information on the products they are distributing.

IR 3: Improved Quality of Management and Services: Positive changes are occurring in Borgou, where the Department of Health strengthened its capacity to monitor and improve the quality of its services as a result of the PROSAF-led participatory assessment of the health system. The assessment allowed health care workers and managers themselves to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system in which they work. It revealed that the quality of integrated health services is low in the Borgou; of the 107 standards of care for family health services, only 35 (or 32.7%) are routinely followed by health agents. This information has served as the basis for the development of a regional training system that will prioritize training for areas in which health workers are weakest. We also support improved services in the Oueme Region through the Africa Integrated Malaria Initiative (AIMI), implemented by Africare, with technical assistance from CDC and BASICS. In FY99, AIMI conducted a baseline study of the performance of health agents based on IMCI standards. A key study finding was that only 2% of mothers who brought their children in for treatment left the health center with an understanding of their child's diagnosis. Consequently, a regional action plan for improved quality of care, including communication skills of health agents, was developed.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: AIDS control is one of our important priorities; we anticipate signing a five-year cooperative agreement for a new HIV prevention program this fiscal year. At the same time, due to budget and personnel constraints, we will be phasing out a number of activities, including BASICS, FPLM, EHP, and JHPIEGO in an effort to bring down the number of partners from the current level of 14 to 7 by the end of 2001.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union leads donor coordination in the health sector. WHO and UNICEF support immunization and start-up activities for IMCI. UNICEF supports assistance to health districts. The World Bank finances integration of family planning in the health care system and plans to support HIV/AIDS control. In the Borgou, Germany (GTZ) and Switzerland are major donors, with GTZ implementing a community-based, primary health care program and the Swiss Cooperation providing regional infrastructure and management support. Our success will be linked to PROSAF's ability to coordinate efforts with these partners.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Our primary activity, PROSAF, is implemented by University Research Corporation (URC), with subcontracts to PATH, CLUSA and the local International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate. PSI, our major partner at the national level, is funded through field support (AIDSMark). A number of other Global Bureau projects, including FPLM, PRIME, POLICY, BASICS, AIMI and EHPI, contributed to the S.O. in FY99.

Performance Data Table 1

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: SO 2: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment			
INDICATOR: Sales of socially marketed products			
UNIT OF MEASURE: units sold annually SOURCE: PSI activity reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Sales of individual units of condoms, ORS packets, cycles of oral contraceptives, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), retreatment kits, and injectables during calendar year (Jan-Dec). COMMENTS: This indicator is a proxy for measuring use of family health products based on the assumption that increased sales of family health products indicates increased use of those products. Condoms: Limited support for social marketing of condoms began as early as 1993. However, it was not until 1996 that we began investing substantially in condom social marketing, which is why we maintain a 1996 baseline. Oral rehydration salts (ORS): Orasel was launched in 1995 at 75 cfa/3 packets. The price was just increased in March 2000 to 150 cfa/3 packets. Therefore, targets may have to be modified next year depending on the response to the new price. Oral contraceptives (OCs): Harmonie OCs went on the market in April 1998. Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs): Sales of SuperMoustiquaire began in September 1998 in one pilot zone and were expanded nationally as of November 1999. ITN retreatment kits: After 4 months of promotion in one pilot zone, national promotion of Alafia retreatment kits began in early 2000. Injectables: Depo Provera, will be added to the mix of socially marketed family health products under the name Equilibre in 2000. *Because USAID/Benin's agreement with AIDSMARK, the implementing mechanism for our social marketing activities, extends only partially into year 2002, targets for 2003 will be determined at a later date.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996		Condoms: 2,291,456 ORS: 1,302,290
	1997		Condoms: 2,879,760 ORS: 1,734,645
	1998	Condoms: 3,500,000 ORS: 1,750,000 OCs: 15,000 ITN: 3,000	Condoms: 3,794,298 ORS: 1,781,010 OCs: 10,380 ITNs: 2,808
	1999	Condoms: 4,800,000 ORS: 2,000,000 OCs: 25,500 ITNs: 16,500 Retreatment kits: 10,000	Condoms: 6,246,717 ORS: 685,740 OCs: 36,120 ITNs: 9,855 Retreatment kits: 4,025
	2000	Condoms: 6,500,000 ORS: 2,200,000 OCs: 36,500 ITNs: 25,500 Retreatment kits: 15,000 Injectables: 6,500	
	2001	Condoms: 7,100,000 ORS: 2,500,000 OCs: 48,000 ITNs: 33,500 Retreatment kits: 22,500 Injectables: 10,500	
	2002	Condoms: 7,800,000 ORS: 3,000,000 Ocs: 60,000 ITNs: 56,500 Retreatment kits: 30,000 Injectables: 14,000	
	2003	TBD	

Performance Data Table 2

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment APPROVED: 3/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1: Improved health policy environment			
INDICATOR: Policy Environment Score (PES) for Family Planning (FP) and HIV/AIDS			
UNIT OF MEASURE: score on 100-point scale SOURCE: POLICY Project Policy Environment Score (PES) reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Measure of the degree to which the policy environment Benin supports effective policies and programs for family planning and HIV/AIDS COMMENTS: The Policy Environment Score (PES) is a composite indicator designed to measure the level of support and changes that take place as a result of policy activities related to family planning and HIV/AIDS. Elements included in the PES are political support, policy formulation, organizational structure, program resources, evaluation and research, and legal regulatory environment. The sum of all the weighted category scores is the total PES. The final score can range from 0 to 100, with 100 indicating an ideal policy environment. The PES is administered as a survey to key respondents. All respondents have some knowledge of family planning and HIV/AIDS policies and they are chosen to represent various viewpoints. They include representatives from the MOH, NGOs, universities, reproductive health programs and international donors. Last year, baseline data on 1998 was collected simultaneously with data on 1999 in order to detect perceived changes in the policy environment from 1998 to 1999.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		FP: 45 AIDS: 56
	1999		FP: 50 AIDS: 60
	2000	FP: 55 AIDS: 65	
	2001	FP: 60 AIDS: 70	
	2002	FP: 65 AIDS: 75	
	2003	FP: 70 AIDS: 80	

Performance Data Table 3

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment			
APPROVED: 03/98		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.2: Increased access to family health services and products			
INDICATOR: Access to family health services in the Borgou Region			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of Borgou population covered SOURCE: Activity reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of the population in the Borgou living within 5km of a health facility offering an integrated package of family health services	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999		10%
	2000	25%	
	2001	50%	
	2002	65%	
	2003	80%	
COMMENTS: The integrated package of family health services includes: pre-natal care, deliveries, vaccinations, curative care, testing and management of STIs and HIV, growth monitoring, family planning services, post-natal care, and counselling.			

Performance Data Table 4

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment APPROVED: 03/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Benin			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.2: Increased access to family health services and products			
INDICATOR: Number of distribution points for socially marketed products			
UNIT OF MEASURE: distribution points (cumulative) SOURCE: PSI activity reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Distribution points include wholesalers and retailers that purchase products from PSI for re-sale. COMMENTS: All baseline and target information prior to 1999 are ESTIMATES. A formal distribution study was carried out in 1999 to gather baseline data and develop a reliable system for measuring points of sale. Condoms: Points of sale for Prudence range from pharmacies to bars and market sellers. Oral contraceptives (OCs): Points of sale for pills is currently limited to pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets. Oral Rehydration Salts: ORS points of sale include public and private health centers, pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets. New points of sale for ORASEL were not created in FY99 due to pricing problems. Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs): SuperMoustiquaire is currently sold through pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, though they are available through a wider range of points in the pilot zone, which covers 1/5 of the population. ITN retreatment kits: Distribution for Alafia is currently limited to pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, though they are available through a wider range of points in the pilot zone, which covers 1/5 of the population. Injectables: Depo-Provera will be added to the mix of socially marketed family health products in 2000 and will be available only in pharmacies. *Benin has a total of 125 pharmacies and approximately 100 pharmaceutical outlets.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996		Condoms: 2,000
	1997		Condoms: 2,500
	1998		Condoms: 5,500 ORS: 500 OCs: 100 ITNs: ---
	1999	Condoms: 7,500 ORS: 1,000 OCs: 100 ITNs: 25	Condoms: 6,907 ORS: 150 OCs: 140 ITNs: 252 Retreatment Kits: 137
	2000	Condoms: 10,000 ORS: 350 OCs: 150 ITNs: 250 Retreatment kits: 150 Injectables: 30	
	2001	Condoms: 11,000 ORS: 425 OCs: 175 ITNs: 275 Retreatment kits: 175 Injectables: 50	
	2002	Condoms: 12,000 ORS: 600 OCs: 200 ITNs: 325 Retreatment kits: 200 Injectables: 75	
	2003		

USAID/Benin

Special Objective Name: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003-01

Self-Assessment: Exceeding Expectations. Overall, the Special Objective (SpO) is exceeding planned targets. Through our contributions, and those of other donors, GOB is paying greater attention to the issues of corruption, lack of transparency and accountability, and poor management, all of which constrain development. Civil society is more involved in raising governance issues at the local and national levels and in safeguarding democratic gains. Although these issues are far from resolved, the GOB's growing commitment to effective governance bodes well for future improvements.

Summary of the SpO: The SpO supports the Agency's goal, "democracy and good governance strengthened" as well as Agency sub-goals 2.2 Credible Electoral Processes, 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society, and 2.4. Accountable Government Institutions. The program links with U.S. national interest in democracy and human rights, and supports the MPP democracy goal to "consolidate Benin's nascent democracy, improve good governance, and deepen respect for human rights." The SpO aims to increase the participation of civil society in national decision making; strengthen mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability; improve the environment for decentralized private and local initiatives; and strengthen and make the legislature more independent and representative. The ultimate beneficiaries of this activity are the entire Beninese population. The SpO employs a crosscutting approach to support our basic education and family health objectives.

Key Results: USAID/Benin support to civil society resulted in two important electoral reform measures: (i) amending the electoral code to introduce, for the first time in francophone Africa, the single ballot system, which serves as a model in the sub-region; and (ii) assisting the Autonomous National Electoral Commission to gain permanent status. These measures contributed in part to the reduction of electoral fraud and successful legislative elections. The environment for local and initiatives has improved through the lending of micro credit to retail traders and entrepreneurs, of whom 86% are women, in disadvantaged and poor communities. A critical mass of viable NGOs is forming, applying management skills, and beginning to advocate for their constituents.

Performance and Prospects: We have played a key role in assisting GOB efforts in electoral reform and in strengthening civil society organizations and the legislature, while complementing the efforts of other donors in the sector. We have made a number of adjustments to intermediate results and indicators, based on internal assessments, partners reviews, and greatly aided by the GPRA audit recommendations. Indicators of IR1, described below, were reassessed and adjusted to conform to audit recommendations. In revising the Mission Performance Monitoring Plan this year, we will conduct an overall assessment of indicators, and will report any further adjustments in indicators and data in the next R4. A reduction in D/G funding below the minimum strategic plan scenario will negatively affect our efforts to strengthen the national legislature, to support free and fair national and local elections, to strengthen civil society advocacy and to combat corruption.

IR1. Increased participation of civil society in national decision-making: Through BINGOS training, NGOs are better able to advocate for change and influence decision making. BINGOS NGOs are now seen as model NGOs due to their professionalism and are considered the most

functional NGOs in their localities. They are able to attract funding from other donors and GOB. Forty-one out of 60 BINGOS-supported NGOs exhibit operations that are transparent and honest, indicating they are becoming more credible advocacy institutions. NGO advocacy efforts are gaining momentum and producing concrete impacts. For example, "Jeunesse Ambition" led a successful advocacy campaign convincing the local government of Porto-Novo to designate a public waste-disposal site for private trash collection, thus improving the environmental health of the area. To sustain NGO advocacy, BINGOS NGO training graduates have created a governance network to advocate for effective local development. Sustained NGO advocacy will lead much more quickly to increased NGO participation in decision making and improved governance once NGOs and the GOB understand how to best work together. We will begin activities to increase local government capacity, including improving collaboration between local government and NGOs, especially in health and education services. BINGOS is in its final year. We plan an evaluation on the impact of NGOs on health and education services and advocacy.

IR2. Strengthened mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability: The mechanisms of public audits and civil society action are improving to ensure transparency and accountability. The Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) performed audits of 54 public accounts, compared to 42 planned. This is a revised indicator, more accurately reflecting the actual work performed by SAIs. We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the Inspector-General of Finance (IGF) to provide training to all inspectors in exchange for project assessments by IGF which also will provide a means to verify IGF's increased competence and capacity. Public awareness and social consciousness on corruption issues is growing stronger through public fora and debates on various anti-corruption themes, carried out through a program implemented by Transparency International/Benin (TI/Benin), and by other civic action groups. Political campaign financing is now being regulated by the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court which instituted a special reporting procedure in the electoral process, and published a report, an outcome of USAID training. Although not all political parties have complied, this new procedure contributed to successful elections in 1999. We will continue to finance anti-corruption activities, assist civil society to draft anti-corruption legislation, and assist the Chamber of Accounts to become an independent Court of Account.

IR3. Improved environment for decentralized private and local initiatives: VITA/Micro-bank has made a total of 3,242 micro-loans to date to 2,017 clients, of which 80% were issued to very poor clients, defined as those whose assets are less than US\$ 333. About 86% of the beneficiaries are women, and the repayment rate was 98%. Micro-bank is making giant steps towards self-sustainability, anticipating full sustainability by 2002, if additional lending capital is mobilized. We are contributing to decentralized economic growth through our support of the market gardening and oil palm sub sectors. In the last two years, Appropriate Technology International (ATI) sold 452 treadle pumps for small scale irrigation (338 in 1999) that increased on average each gardener's yearly income by \$715 (143%) as compared to a gardener not using a pump. These pumps generated \$228,294 in additional income for farmers and artisans in 1999. In the oil palm sub sector, 24 palm oil producing businesses have either started-up or modernized through the use of USAID/ATI-promoted palm oil presses. This year, we are beginning activities to increase public awareness on decentralization in the Borgou region. Next year, we will continue technical assistance to Micro-bank to ensure its sustainability as a permanent private sector organization. Our hypothesis is that through micro-credits and promotion of appropriate

technologies, beneficiaries will increase their disposable income and participate in local development by accepting to pay local taxes. We will continue exploring linkages between micro-finance and other Mission-funded activities. Also, we will assess the link between increased disposable income generated by beneficiaries and the impact on education and health.

IR4. A strengthened, more independent and representative legislature: USAID/Benin is initiating reporting on IR 4 with this report. We contributed greatly to fair and transparent elections in Benin in March 1999, which produced a new legislature composed of approximately 70% new members. Important achievements have led to this result. Benin instituted an improved electoral code, including the adoption of a single ballot system of voting for the first time in francophone Africa with assistance from the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES). We supported voter education campaigns and the reinforcement of the organizational capacities of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission. We contributed towards the changing of the ad hoc status of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission through the creation of a permanent administrative secretariat, SAP/CENA. SAIs were trained in electoral campaign spending controls, reported under IR 2. We began training local women NGOs to promote their participation in decision making; a national platform is being developed as a stepping stone to greater political participation. We began an assessment of the multi-party system and the development of recommendations to improve the political party charter. In implementing these recommendations, we expect to see a reduced number of political parties (currently 118), yet more effective in stimulating political participation in the democratic process. Next year, we will report improvements in the operations of the National Assembly as we start implementation of the legislative strengthening activity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID/Benin will place greater emphasis on creating capacity for local governance. We will encourage increased collaboration among the planned local governments (to begin in FY 2001) and civil society to address local development concerns. At the end of FY 2000, we plan to start a new decentralization activity at the end of FY 2000 that will: (i) help local governments to formulate, implement and enforce policy decisions and develop strategic plans for local development; (ii) establish mechanisms for local communities to be actively involved in financial and human resources management and in setting health and education priorities; and (iii) help local education and health directorates to actively participate in local decision-making. The DG results framework will be modified accordingly.

Other Donors Programs: The sector coordinator, Switzerland, supports local grassroots initiatives. Germany intervenes in decentralization, civic education and the School of Administration. Denmark finances NGO local grassroots initiatives. France works on judicial reform, decentralization and public administration. The World Bank assists GOB financial and administrative reform, and supports the National Unit of Public Ethics. Canada assists public administration reform and improvements in the private sector environment. UNDP assists electoral coordination, public administration, and Internet access.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S. private voluntary organizations partners are Africare, ATI, VITA, The Asia Foundation, and universities such as State University of New York/International Development Group. GOB partners include the National Assembly, IGF, the Chamber of Accounts, GOB Decentralization Mission and local NGOs such as TI-Benin.

Performance Data Table 1

Objective Name: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy			
Objective ID: 680-003-01 Special Objective (SpO 1)			
Approved: March 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Benin	
Result Name : Increased participation of civil society in national decision-making			
Indicator: Number of BINGOS NGOs that scored over 50% in transparency and honesty			
Unit of Measure: Total count per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: BINGOS 1999 evaluation report.	1998	8	8
Indicator Description: Actual number of BINGOS NGOs: -whose credibility enables them to mobilize financial resources -are engaged in running transparent, accountable operations -have distinct organs with governance and executive roles, that are fully operational	1999	33	41
	2000	45	
	2001	--	--
Comments: The indicator has been changed this year in conformity with performance audit recommendations and was agreed upon with our partners. The old indicator covered all NGOs that could not be easily tracked. Results achieved under this indicator, however, are solely attributable to our funding under BINGOS. The activity ends in FY 2000 and since our plans to increase emphasis on local governance issues, this indicator will be changed in 2001. These data were verified by the activity manager. Our Performance Monitoring Plan will guide the verification and validation of data during the next reporting period.	2002	--	--

Performance Data Table 2

Objective Name: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy			
Objective ID: 680-003-01 Special Objective (SpO 1)			
Approved: March 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Benin	
Result Name: Strengthened Mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability			
Indicator: Number of public accounts audited annually by supreme audits institutions			
Unit of Measure: total count per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Chamber of Accounts and Office of the Inspector General of Finance annual activity reports.	1999	42	54
Indicator Description: Number of public accounts audited annually by the SAI (Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts) for which audit reports have been approved by the GOB.	2000	75	
	2001	76	
	2002	80	--
Comments: Following the DG operational audit and partners meetings, the SPO decided to revise the old indicator under this IR (number of annual audits performed by SAI), to ensure that collected data correctly measure the variations in indicator, and eliminate the risk of double counting reports. Data collected under this indicator include audited accounts for which reports have been finalized. In the past, no distinction was made between audits reports in process and those completed. From this decision, the number of accounts audited by SAIs in 1999 has been reduced from the 72 reported in the Congressional Presentation to 54. Verification visits were made to IGF and Chamber of Accounts to ensure that the audit reports listed in SAI annual activity reports are effectively finalized. The Chamber of Accounts is planning to increase its audit staff as from the next fiscal year, if this happens within the next reporting period, the targets could be exceeded.			

Performance Data Table 3

Objective Name: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy			
Objective ID: 680-003-01 Special Objective (SpO 1)			
Approved: March 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Benin	
Result Name: Improved environment for decentralized private and local initiatives			
Indicator: % of loans serving the very poor including women			
Unit of Measure: percentage per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: VITA Micro-bank MIS	1998	NA	NA
Indicator Description: Percentage of loan budget issued each year to the very poor, i.e., those women groups whose assets are less than US\$333.	1999	NA	80 (baseline)
	2000	85	
	2001	--	--
Comments: In the past reporting on this indicator was generalized, with no distinction between the different financial status. This year the indicator description is changed to place more focus on the very poor clients of VITA/Micro-Bank, who form about 79% of their clientele, and this is the first reporting under this indicator and thus becomes the baseline. Women comprise 86% of Micro-banks clients. Data were verified by the activity manager through review of bank records. Mission Performance Monitoring Plan will guide the verification and validation of data during the next reporting period. This indicator will be replaced at the beginning of 2001. Targets for FY 2001 and 2002 will be developed if we decide to conduct phase two of this activity in FY 2001.	2002	--	--

Performance Data Table 4

Objective Name: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy			
Objective ID: 680-003-01 Special Objective (SpO 1)			
Approved: March 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Benin	
Result Name: A strengthened, more independent and representative legislature			
Indicator: Number of bills/resolutions amended or initiated annually by the National Assembly			
Unit of Measure: Total count per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National Assembly Law Repertory	1999	42	24
Indicator Description: total number of bills or resolutions amended or initiated annually by the National Assembly	2000	42	
	2001	30	
	2002	45	
Comments: During the previous reporting periods, our intervention in this sector was very minimal. We are reporting on this indicator for the first time because more concrete activities were executed during this reporting period. A new government and new initiatives after the Presidential elections in 2001 may affect the National Assembly's program during that year, which is the reason for the low target planned for 2001. Planned targets were revised because of late execution of activities under this IR due to Mission staff shortages. The Mission Performance Monitoring Plan will guide the verification and validation of data during the next reporting period.			

PART III

Program Resources. USAID/Benin's request for FY 2001 reflects the CP level, which includes a decrease in Child Survival (CSD) funds for Basic Education SO, and in Development Fund for Africa (DFA) funds for Democracy/Governance SpO. The Mission's request for FY 2002 reflects the CSP planned levels at \$16 million.

USAID/Benin has achieved considerable progress in reducing the pipeline. The major accomplishments to date are: 1) de-obligating \$14 million from its education non-project assistance (NPA) program in 1998; 2) re-obligating \$7 million to its education project assistance program; 3) accelerating the expenditure rate under the education SO; and 4) putting in place a five-year institutional contract under the family health program.

Overall, the projected program expenditure trend exceeds the obligation trend, starting FY 2000. The actual expenditure rate was \$18 million in FY 1999 and is expected to reach \$26.1 and \$28.6 million in 2000 and 2001 respectively, dropping to \$22.3 million in 2002. At the same time, the obligation trend dropped radically from \$24 million in FY 1999 (including re-obligated \$7 million) to \$13.9 million in 2000 and \$14.6 in 2001, which is 11% below our CSP overall levels. These trends make a significant impact on our pipeline that will drop in 2002 to 25% of FY99 levels. Our overall program pipeline will be within the maximum length of allowable forward funding with 14, 7, and 6 months of pipeline in 2000, 2001, and 2002 respectively.

1. Strategic Objective #680-001-01: Requested funding will finance the progressive expansion of the education reform program to cover all six grades, including the production of textbooks and other teaching materials, community participation and decentralization, teacher training, health education, and technical skills training. The FY 1999 actual expenditures were \$11.4 million and will reach \$13.2 and \$15.2 million in 2000 and 2001 respectively, with a slight decrease to \$11.8 million in 2002. The accelerated expenditure rate is mostly a result of dropping the NPA portion and projectizing the resources. In 2002, some of the current activities will phase out, and expenditures under new activities are prudently estimated at a lower level. Thus, the education pipeline will drop in 2002 to 15% of FY99 levels and will be sufficient for four months of forward funding. Therefore a further cut in FY 2002 education budget will have a negative impact on the education reform program as the resources planned for girls' education activities and health education in schools would become too tight to enable us to achieve expected results. First quarter obligation request will be introduced in early FY 2002.

2. Strategic Objective #680-002-01: Following a careful pipeline review, our request for FY 2002 is at planned CSP levels. In addition to the start up of a five-year institutional contract under the family health program in FY99, we anticipate signing a five-year cooperative agreement for a new HIV prevention program this fiscal year. We will phase out a number of activities, including BASICS, FPLM, EHP, and JHPIEGO in an effort to bring down the number of partners from the current level of 14 to 7 by the end of 2001. Field support requests will drop, consequently, for 2001 and 2002. Estimated expenditures are over \$10 million per year through 2001 and \$8.3 million in 2002. The health pipeline is significantly reduced in 2002 to 41% of FY99 levels. Because the projected pipeline at the end of 2002 will be sufficient for less than three months of forward funding, we will request a first quarter obligation in FY 2002.

Special Objective #680-003-01: Our request for FY 2002 is at the CSP levels. As the democracy/governance funds have always been limited, the large reduction to \$1.326 million in FY 2000 (33% below our CSP levels) hit our program hard. Even though the FY 2001 funding at \$1.856 is closer to our request levels, the projected pipeline will drop in 2001 to a low level of eight months forward funding. Based on the expenditure trend, it is therefore vital that we be

given the resources at the planned CSP levels. The requested funding will finance ongoing activities to improve environment for local initiatives, to support election reform, to promote women's participation in politics, anti-corruption, the strengthening of the National Assembly, and a new decentralization project, planned for this fiscal year. We will request a first quarter obligation to support presidential and municipal elections, scheduled for mid 2001.

Workforce: Mission's workforce levels will remain stable with the exception of one lost USDH position. By the end of FY 2000, and through FY 2002, staff level will be 70. The Africa Bureau instructed us to reduce USDH staff by one position effective Sept. 30, 2000. The loss of the education team leader will require us to reassign responsibilities among DH staff. In FY 2001 and 2002, we will rely upon USAID/W, other assistance, and a TAACS advisor for support. This will necessarily divert program funds from direct implementation of education activities.

Last year, the post-wide FSN wage survey designed to remedy the highly skewed pay plan for FSNs was successfully completed, and the FSN pay plan was adjusted post wide. This year, a Mission-wide classification exercise was conducted during which all FSN position descriptions, analyses, and evaluations were re-done. The results show that approximately 12 positions are to be upgraded, 9 of these are professional positions. With fewer USDH, it is imperative that the FSN staff be trained to assume greater responsibilities. Therefore, an emphasis on training will continue through FY 2002.

Operating Expense and Resource Request: Due to insufficient funds, procurement plans for FY 2000 have been delayed. As a result, in FY 2001, equipment costs and transportation costs for freight are budgeted to increase reflecting the procurement of a PBX phone system and energy efficient air conditioners. Equipment costs decrease accordingly in FY 2002, although transportation/freight costs remain constant due to increases in freight costs.

Land and structures costs incurred in FY 2000 and FY 2002 are due to modifications made by the Mission as the result of additional office space construction by the landlord. We will pay for the wiring of the new ADP space, and protected walkways between the buildings in FY 2000. Funds in FY 2002 have been set-aside for the expansion of the conference room to allow for Mission-wide and partner meetings.

Personal service payments are increasing dramatically from FY 2000 to FY 2001 due to the upgrade of 12 FSN positions, and the change in the Agency's Forward Funding Guidance for OE. An additional two months of OE funding (November and December 2000) on the Mission's FSN contracts now must be funded with FY 2001 OE resources.

Staff travel and transportation costs are budgeted to increase in FY 2001 due to larger R&R family sizes, and the timing of transfers to post. For similar reasons, the increase in personnel benefits in FY 2002 is primarily due to an increase in educational allowance. However, rental costs, and operation and maintenance of facilities, are both budgeted to decrease from the FY 2000 level due to the loss of one U.S. direct hire position.

Finally, other services are budgeted higher in FY 2000 due to the funding of a general assessment of the host country government's financial and contracting capabilities which was originally planned for FY 1999, but which has been rescheduled for FY 2000.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles	ATLAS: 698-0475.80	Medium	One year		225		300
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Contraceptive Procurement: C-3057	High	One year		550		650
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	CEDPA / TAACS: 936-5970.03	High	One year		250		230
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	PRIME II: 936-3093.01	Medium-High	One year		255		250
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	New Policy Results Package (NPR) POLICY follow-on: 936-3078.02	Medium-High	One year		0		75
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	CARE MoRR: 936-3084.02	Medium	One year		300		300
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	AIDSMARK: 936-3090.03	High	One year		2,000		2,000
680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Follow-on to PHR: 936-3104.03	High	One year		250		225
680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy	CEPPS: 936-SS02.01	High	One year		250		0
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	4,080	0	4,030

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Benin
 Approp: DA/CSD/DFA/ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles															
CSD	Bilateral	5,575	0	0	5,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,445	13,462
CSD	Field Spt	158	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	158
		5,733	0	0	5,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,745	13,620
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	0
DA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	0
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles															
DFA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,122	4,496
DFA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,122	4,496
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
CSD	Bilateral	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	588	200	100	200	0	0	3,549	3,227
CSD	Field Spt	3,237	0	0	0	0	0	1,812	500	925	0	0	0	2,993	3,237
		4,325	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	700	1,025	200	0	0	6,542	6,464
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,219	1,170
DA	Field Spt	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	2,500
		2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,394	3,670
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DFA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DFA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
DA	Bilateral	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	2,545	3,021
DA	Field Spt	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	200	246
		1,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	2,745	3,267
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
ESF	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
ESF	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral		7,743	0	0	5,575	0	0	588	200	100	200	0	1,080	20,265	25,376
Total Field Support		6,141	0	0	158	0	2,500	1,812	500	925	0	0	246	5,868	6,141
TOTAL PROGRAM		13,884	0	0	5,733	0	2,500	2,400	700	1,025	200	0	1,326	26,133	31,517

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,326
HCD	5,733
PHN	6,825
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,826
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,826
CSD Program	10,058
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	10,058

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Benin
 Approp: DA/CSD/DFA
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles															
CSD	Bilateral	5,508	0	0	5,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,495	8,475
CSD	Field Spt	225	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	225
		5,733	0	0	5,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,653	8,700
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles															
DFA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,496	0
DFA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,496	0
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
CSD	Bilateral	2,429	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	200	1,129	100	0	0	3,775	1,881
CSD	Field Spt	1,865	0	0	0	0	0	640	300	925	0	0	0	3,237	1,865
		4,294	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	500	2,054	100	0	0	7,012	3,746
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	292
DA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,378	292
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DFA	Bilateral	1,010	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010
DFA	Field Spt	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740
		2,750	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,770	251
DA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,016	251
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
DFA	Bilateral	1,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,606	0	1,606
DFA	Field Spt	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
		1,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,856	0	1,856
Summary Totals															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		10,553	0	0	5,508	0	1,010	1,000	200	1,129	100	0	1,606	22,414	13,515
Total Field Support		4,080	0	0	225	0	1,740	640	300	925	0	0	250	6,141	4,080
TOTAL PROGRAM		14,633	0	0	5,733	0	2,750	1,640	500	2,054	100	0	1,856	28,555	17,595

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,856
HCD	5,733
PHN	7,044
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	4,606
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	4,606
CSD Program	10,027
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	10,027

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Benin
 Approp: DA/CSD/DFA
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO#680-001-01: More children receive, on an equitable basis education which prepares them for productive roles															
CSD	Bilateral	6,700	0	0	6,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,535	3,640
CSD	Field Spt	300	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	300
		7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,760	3,940
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
CSD	Bilateral	2,623	0	0	0	0	0	1,023	200	1,300	100	0	0	3,736	768
CSD	Field Spt	1,990	0	0	0	0	0	790	300	900	0	0	0	1,865	1,990
		4,613	0	0	0	0	0	1,813	500	2,200	100	0	0	5,601	2,758
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0
DA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0
SO#680-002-01: Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment															
DFA	Bilateral	647	0	0	0	0	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	617	1,040
DFA	Field Spt	1,740	0	0	0	0	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740	1,740
		2,387	0	0	0	0	2,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,357	2,780
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
DA	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0
DA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0
SPO#680-003-01: Improved governance and reinforced democracy															
DFA	Bilateral	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,751	1,855
DFA	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
		2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,001	1,855
Summary Rows															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		11,970	0	0	6,700	0	647	1,023	200	1,300	100	0	2,000	18,182	7,303
Total Field Support		4,030	0	0	300	0	1,740	790	300	900	0	0	0	4,080	4,030
TOTAL PROGRAM		16,000	0	0	7,000	0	2,387	1,813	500	2,200	100	0	2,000	22,262	11,333

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	2,000
HCD	7,000
PHN	7,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	4,387
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	4,387
CSD Program	11,613
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	11,613

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

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Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	2	1	1				4	6
Other U.S. Citizens								0				1			1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	3	1.5				4.5		9	4	13	27				44	53
Subtotal	4	2.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	11	6	14	28	1	0	0	49	60
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	4	2				1		7							0	7
Subtotal	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	9	4.5	0	0	0	5.5	0	19	6	14	28	1	0	0	49	68
TAACS	1							1							0	1
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10	5.5	0	0	0	5.5	0	21	6	14	28	1	0	0	49	70

Workforce Tables

Org _____ End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	1						1.5	1.5	1	1				3.5	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0				1			1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1					2	4	4	13	27				44	48
Subtotal	1.5	2	0	0	0	2	0	5.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	54
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	6	3.5					3.5	13							0	13
Subtotal	7	3.5	0	0	0	3.5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total Direct Workforce	8.5	5.5	0	0	0	5.5	0	19.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	68
TAACS	1							1							0	1
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9.5	6.5	0	0	0	5.5	0	21.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	70

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	1						1.5	1.5	1	1				3.5	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0				1			1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1					2	4	4	13	27				44	48
Subtotal	1.5	2	0	0	0		2	5.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	54
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	6	3.5					3.5	13							0	13
Subtotal	7	3.5	0	0	0		3.5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total Direct Workforce	8.5	5.5	0	0	0		5.5	19.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	68
TAACS	1	1						2							0	2
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9.5	6.5	0	0	0		5.5	21.5	5.5	14	28	1	0	0	48.5	70

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/Benin
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60	1	0	0	0
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	6	5	5	5

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	80		80	84		84	87		87
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	480		480	600		600	628		628
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	560	0	560	684	0	684	715	0	715
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	17.9		17.9	23.3		23.3	33.8		33.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	9.8		9.8	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	43		43	45		45	46		46
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	55		55	57		57	58		58
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	125.7	0	125.7	128.8	0	128.8	141.3	0	141.3

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	54.6		54.6	63		63	65		65
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	4		4	12		12	8		8
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	2.8		2.8	0		0	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	18.2		18.2	16.2		16.2	28.3		28.3
21.0	R & R Travel	4.7		4.7	18.1		18.1	16.1		16.1
21.0	Education Travel	9		9	9.8		9.8	10.7		10.7
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.5		0.5	1		1	1.2		1.2
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	15		15	18		18	18		18
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	40		40	44		44	45		45
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	78		78	82		82	84		84
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	8		8	10		10	11		11
	Subtotal OC 21.0	234.8	0	234.8	274.1	0	274.1	287.3	0	287.3
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	40		40	25		25	25		25
22.0	Home Leave Freight	30.8		30.8	18.2		18.2	40		40
22.0	Retirement Freight	0		0	0		0	0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	33.5		33.5	69		69	50		50

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	8		8	12		12	13		13
	Subtotal OC 22.0	112.3	0	112.3	124.2	0	124.2	128	0	128
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	38		38	40		40	42		42
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	18		18	20		20	21		21
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	122		122	108		108	110		110
	Subtotal OC 23.2	178	0	178	168	0	168	173	0	173
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	55		55	58		58	56		56
23.3	Residential Utilities	50		50	45		45	47		47
23.3	Telephone Costs	90		90	95		95	97		97
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	1.6		1.6	2		2	2.2		2.2
23.3	Courier Services	2		2	2.5		2.5	2.8		2.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	198.6	0	198.6	202.5	0	202.5	205	0	205
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	16.5		16.5	17		17	17.5		17.5
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	3.5		3.5	4		4	4.2		4.2
	Subtotal OC 25.1	20	0	20	21	0	21	21.7	0	21.7
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	78		78	85		85	87		87
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	89		89	80		80	82		82
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	42		42	0		0	0		0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.4		1.4	1.5		1.5	1.8		1.8
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.4		0.4
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.6		0.6	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	23		23	24		24	25		25
25.2	Staff training contracts	15		15	15		15	16.5		16.5
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.2		249.9	0	249.9	206.9	0	206.9	213.9	0	213.9
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	163		163	170		170	177		177
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.3		163	0	163	170	0	170	177	0	177
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	14		14	15		15	15.4		15.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	20		20	16.5		16.5	17		17
Subtotal OC 25.4		34	0	34	31.5	0	31.5	32.4	0	32.4
25.6	Medical Care	24		24	24			24		24
Subtotal OC 25.6		24	0	24	24	0	24	24	0	24
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2		2	2		2	2.2		2.2
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	15		15	16		16	16.5		16.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	8		8	9		9	10		10
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	14		14	12.5		12.5	12.7		12.7
Subtotal OC 25.7		39	0	39	39.5	0	39.5	41.4	0	41.4
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	138.1		138.1	140		140	146		146
	Subtotal OC 26.0	138.1	0	138.1	140	0	140	146	0	146
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	35		35	48		48	53		53
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	55.9		55.9	170.5		170.5	91		91
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0	26		26	52		52
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	60.2		60.2	38		38	36		36
31.0	ADP Software purchases	18		18	42		42	20		20
	Subtotal OC 31.0	169.1	0	169.1	324.5	0	324.5	252	0	252
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	3.5		3.5	0		0	5		5
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	3.5	0	3.5	0	0	0	5	0	5
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2250	0	2250	2539	0	2539	2539	0	2539

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

1350

1525

1525

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

650 _____

650 _____

650 _____

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Organization: USAID/Benin

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	149		149	173		173	182		182
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	149	0	149	173	0	173	182	0	182
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0		0	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	15		15	16		16	17		17
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	15	0	15	26.5	0	26.5	27.5	0	27.5

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	16		16	18		18	19		19
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0	8		8	0		0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	2.8		2.8	0		0
21.0	R & R Travel	2.4		2.4	0		0	8.6		8.6
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2.5		2.5	3		3	3		3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	6		6	7		7	7		7
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2		2	3		3	3		3
Subtotal OC 21.0		28.9	0	28.9	41.8	0	41.8	40.6	0	40.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0		0	25		25	0		0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	1.2		1.2	0		0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	6.7		6.7	13.8		13.8	10		10

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.3		1.3	2		2	2.2		2.2
	Subtotal OC 22.0	8	0	8	42	0	42	12.2	0	12.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	7.6		7.6	8		8	8.4		8.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	3.6		3.6	4		4	4.2		4.2
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	16		16	17		17	18.5		18.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	27.2	0	27.2	29	0	29	31.1	0	31.1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	11		11	11.6		11.6	11.2		11.2
23.3	Residential Utilities	8		8	8.5		8.5	9		9
23.3	Telephone Costs	18		18	19		19	19.4		19.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3		0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
23.3	Courier Services	0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5	0.6		0.6
	Subtotal OC 23.3	37.7	0	37.7	40	0	40	40.6	0	40.6
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	3.3		3.3	3.4		3.4	3.5		3.5
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.7		0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
	Subtotal OC 25.1	4	0	4	4.2	0	4.2	4.3	0	4.3
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	15.6		15.6	17		17	17.4		17.4
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	14.8		14.8	16		16	16.4		16.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	42		42	0		0	0		0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.4		0.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.1		0.1	0		0	0		0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.6		0.6	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4.6		4.6	4.8		4.8	5		5
25.2	Staff training contracts	3		3	3		3	3.3		3.3
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2		81	0	81	41.6	0	41.6	43	0	43
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	27		27	28		28	30		30
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3		27	0	27	28	0	28	30	0	30
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	2.8		2.8	3		3	3		3
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	3.4		3.4
Subtotal OC 25.4		6.1	0	6.1	6.3	0	6.3	6.4	0	6.4
25.6	Medical Care	1.6			1.6			1.6		
Subtotal OC 25.6		1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3		3	3.2		3.2	3.3		3.3
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.6		1.6	1.8		1.8	2		2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.3		2.3	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
Subtotal OC 25.7		7.3	0	7.3	7.9	0	7.9	8.2	0	8.2
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Benin		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 21680		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	27.6		27.6	28		28	29.2		29.2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	27.6	0	27.6	28	0	28	29.2	0	29.2
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	5.8		5.8	9.6		9.6	10.6		10.6
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	11.2		11.2	34.1		34.1	18.2		18.2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0	5.2		5.2	10.4		10.4
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	12		12	7.6		7.6	7.2		7.2
31.0	ADP Software purchases	3.6		3.6	8.4		8.4	4		4
	Subtotal OC 31.0	32.6	0	32.6	64.9	0	64.9	50.4	0	50.4
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.7		0.7	0		0	1		1
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	0	1	0	1
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		453.7	0	453.7	534.8	0	534.8	506.5	0	506.5

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

275

320

305

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

650 _____

650 _____

650 _____

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Annex 1. Environmental Impact & Compliance Information

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg. 216 actions are listed in FY00 column in the Table below.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. As reflected in the FY99, FY 00 and Comments columns below, the Mission is in the process of reviewing all SO and SpO activities and their corresponding IEEs in order to create comprehensive SOAG level IEEs. All SO1 and SO2 activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs. The SpO1 IEE needs to be reviewed and updated to ensure that it appropriately covers all SPO1 activities.

USAID/BENIN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

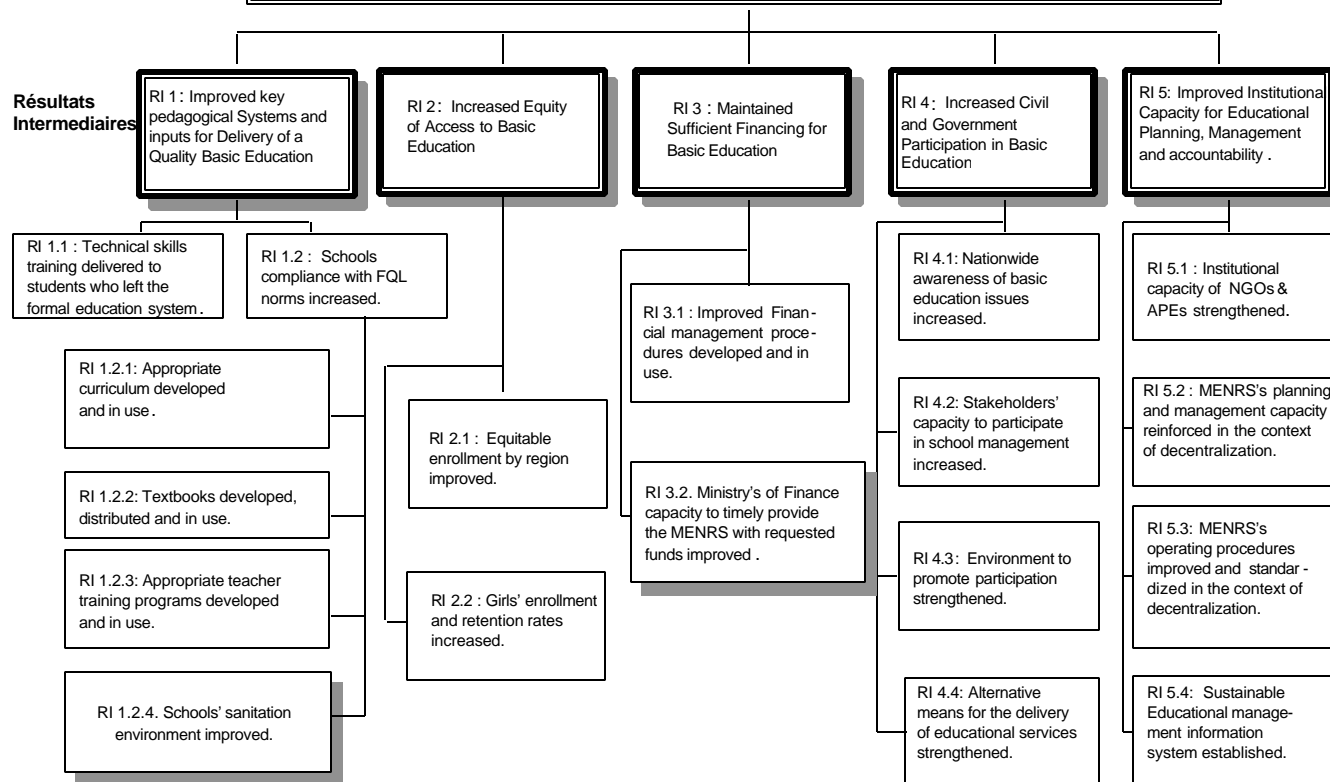
ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY99 & previous	FY00	Comments
SO1 More children receive, on an equitable basis, a basic education which prepares them for productive roles in society.			
25ben1.ief - SONGHAI IEE for CLEF 680-0208 IEE for HEPS 680-0213 27ben2.ief - PETTP 27ben4.ief - PENGOP 28ben1.ief - ESTYM (TSTY) 29ben1.ief - EQUIPE 29ben2.ief - Peace Corps IAA	FY99: IEEs for EQUIPE (29ben1.ief) and Peace Corps IAA (29ben2.ief) approved	In FY00 all SO1 activities will be consolidated under one SOAG. A consolidated IEE incorporating existing IEEs by reference will be prepared. No new activities requiring new environmental reviews are planned for FY00.	REO assistance will be requested for guidance on and review of SOAG level IEE.
SO2 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures within a supportive policy environment.			
27ben3.ief - BIFHP	FY99: ITN Action Plan updated.	The SO2 SOAG has been updated to encompass all SO2 activities. Although all activities are covered under existing IEE, the wording, organization and project number of the IEE needs to be updated accordingly. A new HIV/AIDS activity is expected to qualify for Categorical Exclusion. This activity will be incorporated into the IEE.	REO assistance will be requested for guidance on and review of revised IEE.
SpO1 Improved governance and reinforced democracy.			
One IEE covering three activities: Democratic Institution Building; Civil Society's Role in Decision Making; Enabling Environment for Private Sector.		In FY00 all SPO1 activities will be consolidated under one SOAG. A comprehensive environmental review of all existing and planned SPO1 activities will be conducted and a new IEE for the SOAG will be prepared.	REO assistance for the comprehensive environmental review and preparation of the new IEE will be requested.
P.L. 480 - Title II			
IEE for CRS DAP Amend. - small enterprise development IEE for CRS II DAP Amend - school feeding IEE for CRS DAP MCH	FY99: 2 IEEs for CRS DAP Amendment approved.	New IEE for new CRS DAP to be approved.	

RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR USAID/BENIN'S BASIC EDUCATION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

**STRATEGIC
OBJECTIVE** BASIC
EDUCATION

**MORE CHILDREN RECEIVE ON A MORE EQUITABLE BASIS, A BASIC EDUCATION
WHICH PREPARES THEM FOR PRODUCTIVE ROLES IN SOCIETY**

**Résultats
Intermediaires**

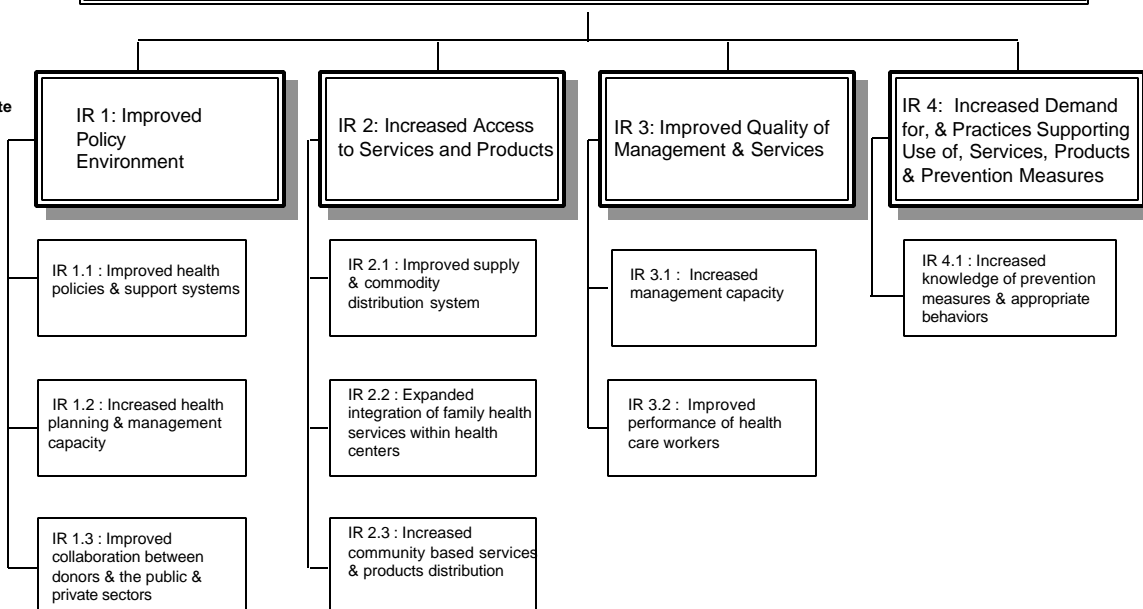


RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR USAID/BENIN'S FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

STRATEGIC
OBJECTIVE:

**INCREASED USE OF FAMILY HEALTH* SERVICES AND PREVENTION
MEASURES WITHIN A SUPPORTIVE POLICY ENVIRONMENT**

Intermediate
Results



* Family Health = FP/MCH/STI/HIV

RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR USAID/BENIN'S DEMOCRACY & GOVERNANCE SPECIAL OBJECTIVE

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE:
DEMOCRACY AND
GOVERNANCE

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND REINFORCED DEMOCRACY

Intermediate
Results

IR 1: Increased
Participation of Civil
Society in National
Decision-Making

IR 1.1 : Benin indigenous
NGO management
capacity strengthened

IR 1.2 : NGOs networks,
women groups and
unions capacity in advo-
cacy strengthened

IR 1.3 : Legal
environment
of NGOs improved

IR 2: Strengthened
Mechanisms to Pro-
mote Transparency
and Accountability

IR 2.1 : Supreme audit
institutions capacity
reinforced

IR 2.2 : Efforts to combat
corruption increased

IR 2.3 : Citizens
awareness on Legal
rights increased

IR 3 : Improved
Environment for
Decentralized Private
and Local Initiatives

IR 3.1 : Increased local
community access to
financial and technology
resources to support
local initiatives

IR 3.2 : Local communities
informed on decentraliza-
tion role

IR 3.3: Local officials'
governance capacity
strengthened

IR 4: A Strengthened,
more Independent and
Representative
Legislature

IR 4.1 : National assembly
legislative capacity
strengthened

IR 4.2 : Benin electoral
process reinforced